



LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FRESHET.

Ten Thousand Dollars Sent to New Orleans.

BOSTON, April 21.—At a meeting held at the City Hall to-day, twenty prominent merchants were appointed as a committee of citizens to raise subscriptions for the relief of the Louisiana sufferers. The New England cities were requested to co-operate. A dispatch authorizing a draft for ten thousand dollars was at once sent to New Orleans.

Appeals from Suffering Louisianians.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—The people from the overflowed portions of Louisiana, many of whom are sick, appeal very pitifully for relief. They say: "In the name of pity's sake, send us relief. The cows that are not drowned are starving. The details of the calamity are too widespread for telegraph."

No mail trains reached Jackson or Mobile yesterday. The mails come via Vicksburg by boat.

Fleeing From Flooded Homes.

SELMA, ALA., April 24.—There has been immense rain fall during the past two days. The streams in every direction are greatly swollen. The Alabama river is within two feet of the high water mark of 1872. The country below is overflowed, and immense damage is done to the crops. Gloomy crop prospects.

The Missouri has fallen steadily from Yankton to Booneville and has risen slightly thence to its mouth.

The Ohio has risen four inches at Pittsburg, five feet at Cincinnati and Little at Louisville, below which city it has fallen to its mouth.

The Red river has risen four inches at Shreveport; while the Allagany, Cumberland, Potomac and Monongahela have fallen—the latter, rapidly.

Relief for the Destitute Section.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—There is now \$30,000 in bank to the credit of the relief fund, but the calamity is so great that it will require aid from every quarter.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—The steamer Export left here yesterday afternoon with seventy-five tons of government rations for the Louisiana sufferers.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The Produce Exchange has appointed a committee to solicit contributions for the relief of the Mississippi river sufferers.

WASHINGTON.

The President Vetoes the Senate Finance Bill.

About the Wheat Crop.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The President vetoed the finance bill, saying he was disposed at first to give great weight to the argument, that there was an unequal distribution of the national currency, but thought differently upon considering the fact that four millions of such currency still remained in the Treasury, subject to the demand of the sections desiring it. He adds, the fact cannot be concealed, that the bill increases the paper circulation of the country one hundred millions. The theory in his belief is a departure from the true principles of finance, and its approval would be a departure from every message sent by him to Congress.

The Department of Agriculture has received very full information concerning the appearance of the wheat throughout the country. The returns cover a large proportion of the winter wheat area of each State. The winter has been exceedingly favorable in all sections. No previous season has been more generally so since the inauguration of crop reports.

California alone will yield 40,000,000 bushels.

In the South the growth is luxuriant, and everywhere the promise is remarkable.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Judiciary Committee agreed upon a bill restoring Southern pensioners to the rolls. The present law excludes those who sympathized with the Confederacy.

THE ARKANSAS MUDDLE.

Arms, Ammunition, and Food Shipped to Brooks.

What Gov. Baxter has Done about Martial Law.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The following has been received from Little Rock, Ark., by the President:

"It is not true that I have declared martial law outside of Pulaski county. Nothing has been done, on my part, to prevent a peaceable settlement by the Legislature. I only want to protect myself until that is done. (Signed.)

"ELISHA BAXTER, Governor."

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—The Times asserts that 2,000 Springfield rifles and 13,000 rounds of ammunition and several cases of pistols were shipped in secret for Brooks' forces. It is also said that five car loads of provisions have been shipped to the same parties.

TEN FEET OF SNOW.

Violent Gale Throughout the Eastern States.

LEWIS, DEL., April 26.—The gale was severe. Two schooners were foundered off the coast. No loss of life has been reported.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 26.—The gale at Bennington, Vermont, demolished the

steeple, one hundred and sixty feet high, on the Congregational church. Part of the falling steeple struck an adjoining residence, crushing the roof.

The snow drifted ten feet to-day, in consequence of the furious gale which raged. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 26.—The trains have been delayed by the storms. The snow is four feet deep in the cuts.

FOREIGN.

Carlists Eating Horse Flesh.

MADRID, April 21.—A vigorous canonade is kept up by the national troops upon the Carlist positions before Bilbao, which is beginning to tell. Several of the points which were bombarded by the Republicans have been evacuated by the insurgents. It is supposed the supply of food of the Carlist forces is exhausted and the men are eating horse flesh.

LONDON, April 21.—The French steamer America, is held by law, and the officers are to answer in the sum of \$500,000 in the Salvage suit.

THE TERRIBLE FLOOD.

Appalling Accounts from the Overflowed Country.

Pitiful Appeals for Help from the Destitute and Starving.

A dispatch from New Orleans, dated April 23rd, says:

The State authorities receive letters daily from persons in the overflowed sections, asking for provisions, etc. The following extracts from them are fair specimens:

A letter dated Simmsport, Avoyelles parish, addressed to the Governor, says: "Please send me some supplies, as I have a large family, nine children to keep up and feed. The water is three feet deep in my yard, and all over my place. It is utterly impossible for me to get anything for my family to eat without calling on you for assistance. Please, for pity sake, do not fail to send me some supplies by return steamer."

A PITIFUL STORY.

The following is an extract from a letter to the Governor, dated Big Bend, Avoyelles parish:

The whole of Bayou des Glaizes and the Red river front is entirely overflowed. All of us are bankrupt; no money, no credit. The commission merchants have all shut down on us. We have no provisions, and many are in a manner starving. The water is all over the country and still rising. Cows not drowned are dying for want of food. Sheep and hogs are drowning by hundreds. Take this matter into consideration, and see if something can't be done for us.

The Governor to-day received letters from Charenton, St. Mary's parish, which says:

Among the many sufferers by the recent overflow are those who have lived on the east side of Bayou Teche, on Bayou Chenz, Bayou Pigeon, on the shores of Grand Lake and Lake Chicot, all of which districts are now submerged, leaving some three hundred families in a state of utter destitution.

Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson reports that about twenty sugar plantations have been covered by water from Hickory, and that hundreds of poor families living on the bayous have been drowned out.

The Bonnet Carre crevasse is now 700 feet wide and 10 feet deep in the center, where the levee is entirely gone, and the water is cutting a channel.

The McCullen crevasse below Baton Rouge will probably be closed in a few days. Though these breaks are comparatively small, the water from them has already covered many large plantations, and driven out the poor people living behind them.

WATER HIGHER THAN EVER KNOWN.

A gentleman who reached this city to-day from the Florida parishes, tells that the Tangipahoa, Lickfaw, and Amite rivers were swollen by rains from Thursday to Sunday, completely overflowing their banks and spreading over the country on the either side for miles. People are fleeing to the highlands.

It is estimated that the water is three feet higher than was ever before known. The Amite river rose very rapidly. Several children are reported drowned in the streets of Port Vincent, which was overflowed. The flat country of St. Helena, Livingston, Tonguepaha, Washington, St. Fannin, and East Feliciana parishes is flooded for miles.

AN APPALLING DESCRIPTION.

The Times says a gentleman from the upper coast gives a most appalling description of the condition of the people who happened to live in the district overflowed by the Hickey crevasse. He says that not less than twenty splendid sugar plantations have been submerged from that source already.

That, however, was nothing compared to the sufferings of the people. On Sunday last the gentleman witnessed a large number of persons wading their way out of the torrent of water which passed through the break. Among them were women in water up to their armpits, holding their infants above their heads, and it was reported that some had been floated away on their arms.

Bayou Grosse Tete advises state that there are now three to four feet of water on the east side of the bayou, and it is expected that the water will overflow the west side, the water backing up Bayou Plaquemine as far as the Dardemore's plantation, and will probably reach the town of Bayou Groule on the Mississippi river. Mayor Wiltz has been appealed to for immediate relief to be sent to the Grosse Tete country.

The recent rains continue to cause floods in the Ouachita and Red river valleys.

The Indianapolis Journal boasts that there are eighty-two railroad offices in that city.

EPISCOPAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Second Day's Deliberations.

The Convention assembled at 9 A. M. The opening services were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Henley and Harris.

The Secretary read the proceedings of yesterday, which were approved. Hon. Ed. Cooper, of Shelbyville, appeared as lay delegate from Shelbyville parish. Dr. McLean also appeared as additional lay delegate from St. Paul's, Chattanooga.

The Bishop appointed the following Committee to fix the parish assessments for the year: On the part of the laity, Hon. Jacob Thompson, Hon. Edmund Cooper and Messrs. Wells, Fairbanks, Ricks, Davison, Payne, W. H. Stephens and Dunnington, and on behalf of the clergy, Revs. Harrison and White.

The committee to fix the day for the assembling of the next annual Convention at Bolivar reported the 3d Wednesday, (10th day) of May as the time. Rev. J. Howard-Smith, D. D., of Knoxville, was designated by the Bishop to preach the memorial sermon to Bishop Otey. The next Convention being the tenth anniversary of the Bishop assuming his office, the Convention invited him to preach the convention sermon.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE DIO-

CESE, MR. F. W. SMITH.

The Treasurer of the Diocese reported the following:

Balance on hand at last convention.....\$1,151 75
Received since:
From Planter's Bank stock, \$21
Parish assessments.....3,546 16—3,567 16

The disbursement have been as follows:

To Bishop Quintard on salary.....\$3,164 00
To premium on Bishop's Life Insurance Policy.....307 42
To printing journal of convention.....374 75
To postage on journals and expenses.....26 05
Balance.....\$4,718 94

The amount due from the diocese are as follows:

Balance due, the Bishop, reported last year.....\$2,203 69
Balance due the Bishop on this year.....385 94
\$2,589 63

REFERENCE TO BISHOP CUMMINS.

In reference to the new church movement of Bishop Cummins, we quote Bishop Quintard's remarks in full. He said:

And another Bishop of the Church has gone from us—gone from us and passed not through a gate of God's own opening—of whom we can not say, as with thankful hearts, of our dead fathers in God, that "God took him." One who shared with us the dignity of the Apostolic office, and who should have shared the burdens which belong to it, has cast aside the one and retreated from the other. I think I should fail to express the mind and spirit of the Church did I follow him with one word of reproach.

Personally I stand appalled in contemplation of the weight of responsibility he has chosen without his office in a position to which God has not invited him—in exchange for that which belonged to him in his office. But the matter is by no means a personal one. The Church is not appalled. She looks with a mother's tenderness, intensified by disappointment, upon the evil course of her wayward son; and she will never cease to pursue him with her prayers for the grace of repentance and a better mind.

The Bishop made appropriate allusions to the death of Bishops Anitage, of Wisconsin; Randall, of Colorado; and Auer, of Africa; also of the sad death of Rev. Mr. Boyce, of Nashville, by cholera last summer.

Of clerical support the Bishop spoke at length, urging upon the clergy the propriety of invoking from their parishes more earnest efforts to discharge their duties in this reference.

Last Day's Proceedings—Election of Delegates to the General Convention.

The Convention assembled yesterday at 9 A. M. After the usual devotional exercises it proceeded to business. Secretary's report read and approved.

The regular order of business—the election of officers and delegates to the General Convention was postponed in order to hear the report of the Finance Committee which gave substantially the figures reported in the CHRONICLE yesterday.

After the report of the Committee the following gentlemen after several ballots were elected delegates to the next General Convention:

Clerical delegates—Revs. W. C. Gray, John A. Harrison, D. D., Geo. Beckett, D. D., and Thos. W. Humes, D. D.

Lay delegates—Hon. W. H. Stephens, Hon. Jacob Thompson, Hon. T. B. Logan, and Hon. Edmund Cooper.

The following Standing Committee was chosen:

Revs. Geo. White, Geo. C. Harris, Chas. F. Collins and Messrs. Luke W. Finlay and Wiley B. Miller.

F. W. Smith, of Memphis, was re-elected Treasurer.

The delegates to the General Convention were men of such rare judgment and learning that it had been suggested that the subject was safe in their hands, and let there be left it.

The Committee on Assessments, through Hon. Jacob Thompson, said that to meet the sum reported by the Finance Committee as needed, the committee had made the following assessments, which footed up \$28 in excess of the amount called for by the committee:

ASSESSMENTS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE

BISHOP FOR 1874-5.

Calvary Church, Memphis.....	\$700
St. Mary's Church, Memphis.....	175
St. Lazarus' Church, Memphis.....	300
Grace Church, Memphis.....	300
Church of Good Shepherd.....	50
St. John's Church, Chattanooga.....	25
Immanuel Church, Lagrange.....	40
St. Matthews Church, Covington.....	30
St. James' Church, Jackson.....	175
St. Luke's Church, Jackson.....	175
Christ Church, Nashville.....	300
Church of Advent, Nashville.....	60
Church of Holy Trinity.....	75
St. Paul's Church, Chattanooga.....	150
Trinity Church, Clarksville.....	300
St. Paul's Church, Franklin.....	65
Church of Messiah, Polk.....	45
St. John's Church, Knoxville.....	75
Trinity Church, Macon.....	150
St. Paul's Church, Athens.....	10
St. Paul's Church, Savannah.....	60
Epiphany Church, North Knoxville.....	35
Trinity Church, Winchester.....	30
St. John's Church, Nashville.....	20
St. Luke's Church, Cleveland.....	30
St. Saviour's Chapel, Shelby county.....	15
Total.....	\$4,293

The Committee on Parochial Work reported the general condition of the Church encouraging. Parish schools were flourishing. Church architecture was improving, and a true Christian spirit pervaded the clergy.

Owing to the failure of some parishes to send their reports, the following figures only approximate the result:

During the year ending with this Convention there have been—
Baptisms, adults.....91
Infant.....262—353
Number of confirmations.....425
Present number of confirmations.....2,142—2,567
No. of Sunday School teachers.....220
pupils.....1,908—1,928

Monies raised as follows:

Communion alms.....\$1,400 40
Offerory collections.....9,272 72
Other sources.....24,368 07
\$35,101 19

THE VETO.

Full Text of the President's Message.

The following is the full text of President Grant's message vetoing the Senate currency bill:

To the Senate of the United States:

Herewith I return Senate bill No. 617, entitled "an act to fix the amount of United States notes and the circulation of National banks and for other purposes," without my approval.

In doing so I must express my regret at not being able to give my assent to a measure which has received the sanction of a majority of the legislators chosen by the people to make laws for their guidance, and I have studiously sought to find sufficient arguments to justify such assent, but was unsuccessful.

Practically it is a question whether the measure under discussion would give an additional dollar to the irredeemable paper currency of the country or not, and whether, by requiring three-fourths of the reserves to be retained by the banks, and prohibiting interest to be received on the balance, it might not prove a contraction. But the fact can not be concealed that, theoretically, the bill increases the paper circulation \$100,000,000 less only the amount of reserves retained from circulation by the provision of the second section. The measure has been supported on the theory that it would give increased circulation. It is a fair inference, therefore, that if, in practice, the measure should fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of Congress, would clamor for such inflation as would give the expected relief.

The theory, in my belief, is a departure from the true principles of finance, national interest, national obligations, to creditors, Congressional promises, party pledges on the part of both political parties, and of personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to Congress and in each inaugural address.

In my annual message to Congress in December, 1869, the following passages appear:

"Among the evils growing out of the rebellion and not yet referred to is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties, of government to secure to the citizen a medium of exchange of fixed unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interest of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands.

"Fluctuations, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values (gold) is detrimental to the interests of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for, in all sales where future payment is to be made, both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received. I earnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of currency." I still adhere to the views then expressed. As early as December 4, 1865, the House of Representatives passed a res-

olution, by a vote of 144 yeas to 6 nays, concurring "in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of a contraction of the currency, with a view to an early a resumption of specie payments as the business interests of the country will permit," and pledging "co-operative action to this end as speedily as possible."

The first act passed by the Forty-first Congress on the 18th day of March, 1869, was as follows:

An Act to strengthen the public credit of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the government to discharge all its obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the law, by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, and of all the interest bearing obligations, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or in other currency than gold and silver, but none of the said interest bearing obligations, not already due, shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such times as the United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or, unless at such time, bonds of the United States, bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin. And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

This act still remains a continuing pledge of the faith of the United States "to make provision at the earliest practicable moment for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

A declaration contained in the act of June 30, 1864, created an obligation that the total amount of United States notes issued, or to be issued, should never exceed four hundred millions of dollars. The amount in actual circulation was actually reduced to three hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars, at which point Congress passed the act of February, 1868, suspending the further reduction of the currency. The forty-four millions have ever been regarded as a reserve to be used only in case of emergency, such as has occurred on several occasions, and must occur when from any cause revenues suddenly fall below expenditures, and such a reserve is necessary because the fractional currency, amounting to fifty millions, is redeemable in legal tenders on call.

It may be said that such a return of fractional currency for redemption is impossible. But let steps be taken for return to a specie basis, and it will be found that silver will take the place of fractional currency, as rapidly as it can be supplied, and when the premium on gold reached a sufficiently low point, with the amount of United States notes to be issued permanently fixed within proper limits and the treasury strengthened as to be able to redeem them in coin on demand, it will then be safe to inaugurate a system of free banking with such provisions as to make compulsory redemption of the circulating notes of the banks in coin or in United States notes, themselves redeemable and made equivalent in coin.

As a measure preparatory to free banking, or for placing the Government in a condition to redeem its notes in coin at the earliest practicable moment, the revenues of the country should be increased so as to pay current expenses, provide for the sinking fund required by law, and also a surplus to be retained in the treasury in gold. I am not a believer in any artificial method of making paper money equal to coin when the coin is not owned or held ready to redeem the promises to pay, for paper money is nothing more than promises to pay, and is valuable exactly in proportion to the amount of coin that it can be converted into. While coin is not used as a circulating medium, or the currency of the country is not convertible into it at par, it becomes an article of commerce as much as any other product. The surplus will seek a foreign market, as will any other surplus. The balance of trade has nothing to do with the question. Duties on imports being required in coin creates a limited demand for gold. About enough to satisfy that demand remains in the country. To increase this supply I see no way open but by the Government hoarding through the means above given, and possibly by requiring the national banks to aid.

It is claimed by the advocates of the measure herewith returned that there is an unequal distribution of the banking capital of the country. I was disposed to give great weight to this view of the question at first, but on reflection it will be remembered that there still remains four millions of dollars of authorized bank note circulation assigned to States having less than their quota not yet taken. In addition to this, the States having less than their quota of bank circulation have the option of twenty-five millions more, to be taken from those States having more than their proportion. When this is all taken up, or when specie payments are fully restored, or in rapid process of restoration, will be the time to consider the question of "more currency."

Executive Mansion, April 25, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Richmond Whig reports the wheat crop throughout Virginia as looking unusually well.

"G. A. Townsend," says a Washington correspondent, "having received some tempting offers for literary work, contemplates an early retirement from journalism."

A Philadelphia Sunday paper contains a long account of a cremation case in that city. It is to the effect that a physician, whose son died on Tuesday, erected a furnace in the cellar of his house and reduced the body to ashes.